

Carolina Country

A young boy with blonde hair, wearing a straw hat, a green short-sleeved shirt, and dark pants, is standing on a grassy bank next to a body of water. He is holding a fishing rod and looking down at it with a smile. A large, rusted metal bucket sits on the ground next to him. The background shows a calm body of water reflecting the sky and distant trees under a clear blue sky.

May, 1974



I was so glad to get my copy of Carolina Country today. I, too, am a diabetic and have been for 19 years, so the issue that arrived today, the February issue with the recipe for Sweet N' Low Sponge Cup Cakes, will surely be used in my home quite often. I plan to make them in the next few days. There are four in our family and we are served very efficiently by French Broad EMC.

Mrs. Nancy Styles
Burnsville

I am enclosing my check for two cookbooks. I am delighted that I can get these recipes in book form. Everyone of them I have tried is just wonderful.

This is a great service to the ladies of North Carolina and I appreciate the opportunity to purchase one.

Maude D. Bennett
Rt. 4, Bakersville

My mother, Mrs. Robert B. Henderson, of Walnut, North Carolina, sent me a copy of your Carolina Country Cookbook and we are truly enjoying the recipes. I thought when I read the title "Country" Cookbook that the recipes would be the long way — and not the modern short cuts. How wrong I was.

I need three more copies. Would you please let me know how much they cost and I will airmail my check to you immediately as my student daughter and two neighbors want their copies so they can refrain from borrowing mine.

P.S. My mother sent me the 4-Hour Stew and the Christmas Salad recipes cut from your publication. I had tried both of them so knew I would like the other recipes.

Zel Sweet
Sacramento, California

I am writing in regard to the questions in the section called Teen Roundtable in your fine magazine. I feel this lets teenagers know how other teens feel about certain questions.

James Noial Handy
Rt. 1, Hays

I found the article on cheese contained on pages 12 and 13 of the February, 1973 publication of Carolina Country very informative except for item number 7.

I believe upon further checking with an allergist, you will find that mold which develops on cheese can be very harmful to a person who is allergic to molds. I happen to be allergic to them myself, and almost any mold can cause me to have a serious bronchial condition. My allergist has advised me never to eat anything including cheese, which shows any sign of mold.

Unfortunately, persons who have allergies do not always know they have them. Before my allergies came to the surface, I also did not trim the mold off cheese, thinking it would not harm me. I am now a much wiser person about this after suffering for months.

Mrs. D.S. King, Sr.
Greensboro

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Official Publication

North Carolina Electric

Membership Corporation

J.C. Brown, Jr. General Manager

Carolina Country

Read Monthly in More Than 210,000 Homes.
Vol. 5 No. 5 May, 1973

Keep the Capital City Together

Every spring, school children from nearly every part of the state come to Raleigh by the busload to see what there is to see within walking distance of Capitol Square.

The boys and girls take in everything from the Legislative Building and the Capitol to the Hall of History, the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Art.

They feed peanuts to Capitol Square's squirrels and pigeons. They climb statues, take each other's pictures on the Capitol grounds, straddle the old iron cannon and take turns making believe with the Spanish-American War naval gun or guessing the height of the Civil War monument.

They bring youthful vivacity to the city, and they are as welcome in it as the jonquils and the dogwood blossoms which, like them, tell that spring has come to Capitol Square.

At the Art Museum, it may be that more of them are impressed by the antiquity and dollar value of its masterpieces than by its artistic values, but they are impressed.

A new, more suitable and more attractive building has been authorized for the museum. Properly located, it would complement related buildings in the State government complex and enhance the city.

Unfortunately, that's not the way the planners plan it.

Unless some minds are changed, the new museum won't be built where the school children and other visitors would logically expect to find it, within walking distance of the other buildings they come to visit in the State government complex.

Instead, it is to be built far from the Capitol and everything else conveniently reached from downtown Raleigh, on the Camp Polk Prison Farm property west of the city.

If Raleigh is to be a capital city in which North Carolinians take pride, it must be a cultural center as well as a government center, and its heart must be kept alive and attractive.

As the state capital, the city belongs to all the people of the state, so does the art museum, and because it does, it belongs where it can be of greatest benefit to the people and their capital.

Moving the museum to the suburbs ignores logic and will have the effect of taking apart a capital city that should be kept together.

Jim Chaney

COVER — Take one small boy, a cane pole, a can of worms and a bright day in May and you have the magic to bring back memories. The boy is Derek Gray Childress, four when the picture was made at a farm pond near Pfafftown in Forsyth County. Derek had reason to smile — he caught six brim. Jack W. Shearin Jr. of Winston-Salem supplied the picture and this note: "What could be more descriptive of a balmy May day in the country!" He is a member of Halifax EMC. His father was active in its organization and was a director and vice president of Halifax EMC when he died in 1965.

This Month . . .

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INSIDE CAROLINA COUNTRY

a commentary by J.C. Brown Jr., general manager,
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.

Your Help Is Needed to Save Your Program

(The following is the gist of a letter mailed to North Carolina's members of the U.S. House of Representatives March 30. The House passed HR 5683 April 4. We urge you, as a member of an Electric Membership Corporation to write your Congressman thanking him for voting for it and asking him to continue to support your REA program in the event it becomes necessary to override a veto of the legislation)

North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives, and our national association, are in full support of HR 5683 without amendment. Two of the amendments proposed by Rep. Archer Nelsen are unacceptable to us.

One would use the Rural Development Fund as depository for an REA revolving fund in a separate account. We object on two principal grounds:

There is a serious legal question as to whether such a fund can be operated free of the restrictions imposed by the Rural Development Act. It is generally recognized that the REA program cannot be administered under RD Act restrictions. These restrictions were rightfully intended for application to traditional type Farmers Home Administration loans and cannot be applied to electric utility loans in a manner which would meet the objectives of the RE Act.

A further objection is that the Rural Development Fund will be handled exclusively by the office of Management and Budget, which has shown its attitude toward REA and the Congress by refusing to allow the loaning of funds appropriated by Congress.

The other amendment is vague, but our best interpretation is that there will be no generation loans except at the guaranteed market rate. Translated in economic terms applicable to the rural electric generating systems, this would mean no generation loan program.

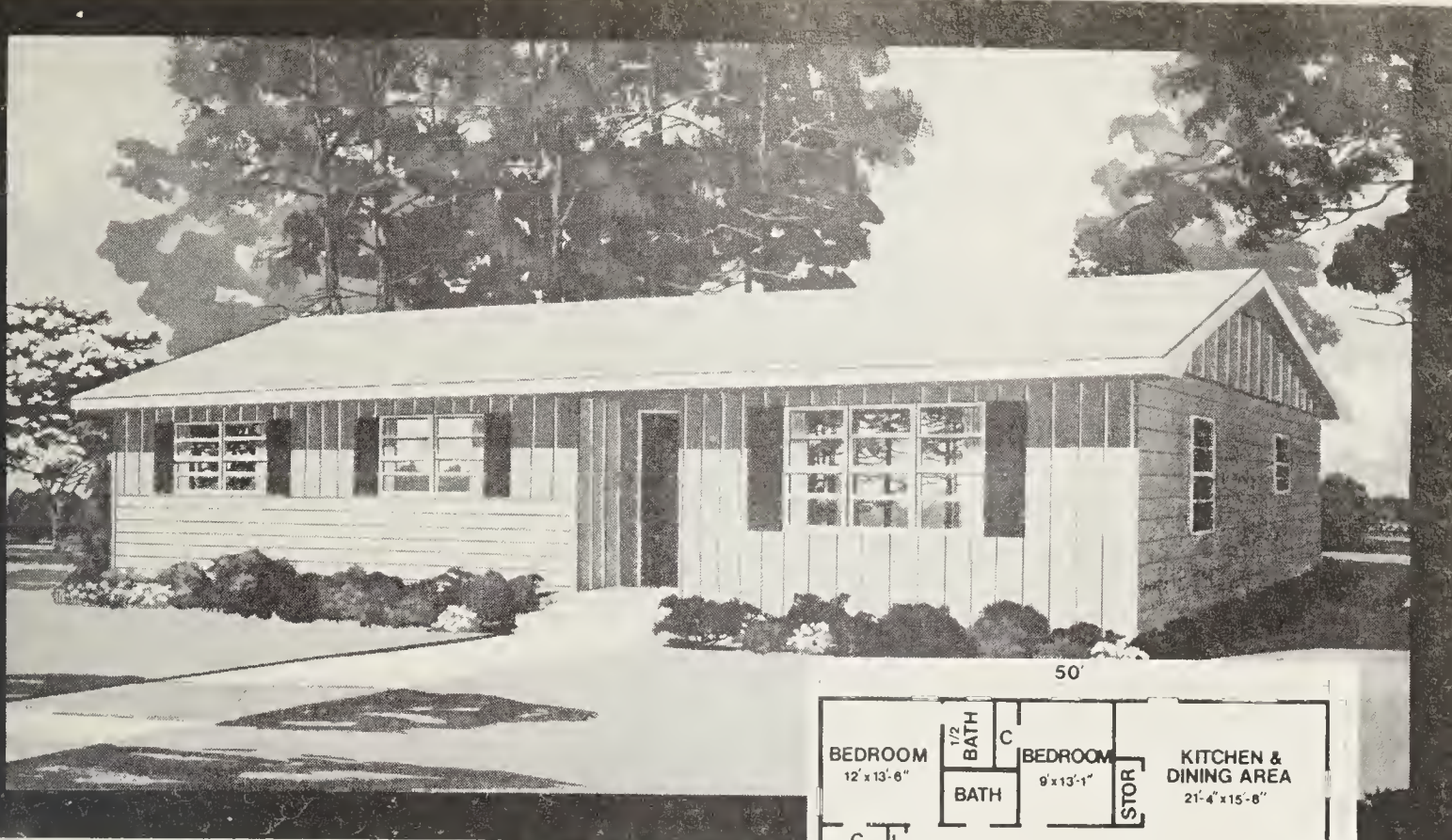
North Carolina especially is suffering from the consequences of a generation loan program that has been in limbo for the past several years. For many years, our wholesale power contracts were arrived at with the power companies through negotiations. The availability of REA loan funds for the construction of cooperatively-owned power plants was a key element in those negotiations. We were able to negotiate contracts which permitted us to provide service to our members at rates comparable to those enjoyed by urban consumers.

With the practical demise of the generation program, the power companies from which we buy launched a round of extraordinary rate increases without fear of our turning to the alternative of REA-financed generating systems. In the past two years, Duke Power Company has sought from the co-ops, without the benefit of negotiations, wholesale rate increases totaling between 44 and 57 percent, plus a fuel escalation clause.

In the absence of a bargaining platform provided by the generation loan program, we have found ourselves constantly in costly regulatory and appeal proceedings in an effort to survive the squeeze. One of the most severe effects of Duke's recent rate filing with FPC is that the company, whose urban service area competes with the areas we serve for industry, is selling directly to industry at retail cheaper than it proposes to sell to the EMCs at wholesale. I can think of a few actions more detrimental to the development of rural areas, most of which are served by EMCs, than power costs which discourage the location of industry.

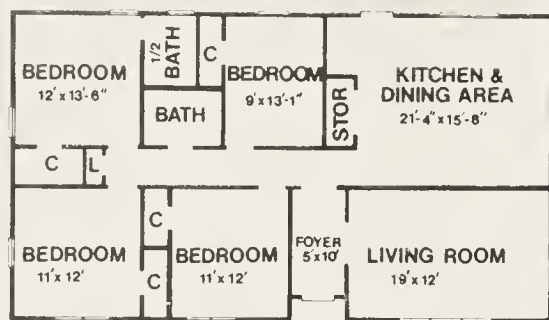
We are much encouraged by the support we are getting around the country for the passage of HR 5683 without amendment, and believe that with your assistance the Congress will pass this legislation by a margin great enough to override a veto.

Signed: J.C. Brown Jr.



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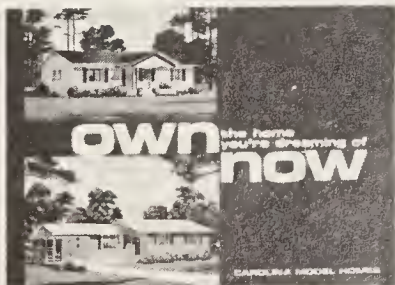


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The Child Killers

Some 250,000 household items, from mouthwash and perfume to bug sprays and bleach, can be fatal. When adults are poisoned by them, it's usually an accident. When a small child is, it's because somebody was careless.

By Yvonne Baskin

A 14-year-old North Carolina boy decided one day last fall to make a batch of peanut brittle while his parents were away.

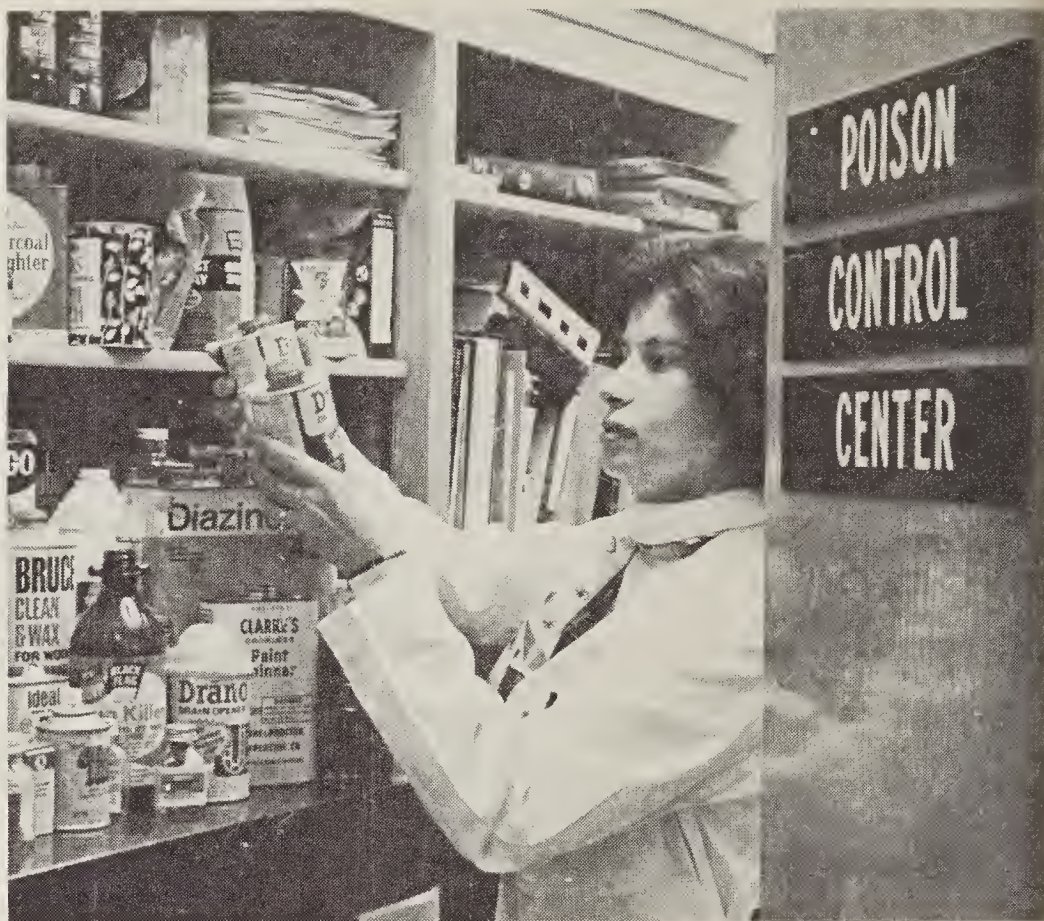
He didn't realize that the peanuts he used were seed peanuts, inappropriately treated with a very toxic organic phosphate insecticide, Thimet.

The boy shared the candy with five brothers and sisters and a nephew. All became ill and were taken to a local hospital. One two-year-old was dead on arrival at the hospital.

The doctor called the Duke Poison Control Center, described the symptoms and was given a recommended treatment. The other six children recovered.

Cases like this come in to the Poison Control Center at the rate of about 100 a month from across the Southeast. The center handled more than 1,500 poisonings last year, about three-fourths of them by telephone. The cases included five deaths.

To Dr. Shirley Osterhout, a pediatrician and clinical director of the center, the most tragic thing about these cases is that more than half involved children under four years of age. And nearly all of them could have been prevented if adults had been more careful.



Duke's Dr. Shirley Osterhout: "It's really amazing how people get into things."

"It gives physicians a feeling of total helplessness to treat a child whose parents made no effort to make themselves aware of potentially harmful products and to keep them out of the reach of children," she said.

There are some 250,000 household items, from mouthwash and perfume to bug sprays and bleach, that can be fatal. Adults usually ingest such things by accident, but a small child will eat or drink almost anything he finds.

"It's really amazing how people get into things," Dr. Osterhout said. "I hear a new one every day."

Consider these recent cases handled by the center:

- The man who died after drinking the African Violet fertilizer which his wife had left in a lemonade pitcher.

- The teenage babysitter who mistook the bottle of photographic developing fluid in the refrigerator for water and used it in the baby's formula.

- The man who woke up in the middle of the night with indigestion, fumbled in the medicine cabinet for seltzer tablets and took a denture cleaning tablet by mistake.

- The child who brushed his teeth with a tube of skin ointment.

- The office worker who, without reading the warning label, sprayed a highly toxic industrial solvent onto a co-worker who had spilled something on her dress.

- The child who found a jar of unlabeled liquid in an abandoned farm outbuilding and drank it, also giving a fatal dose to her dog.

The shelves of the Poison Control Center in the Duke Hospital emergency area are lined with dozens of empty containers of oven cleaners, vitamins, paint thinner, furniture polish, hair sprays, moth balls, room deodorizers and other products involved in past poisonings. The walls are also lined with reference books, literature and file cabinets containing the chemical compositions and treatment procedures for thousands of toxic compounds.

Dr. Osterhout says the greatest number of poisonings come from three sources — cleaning agents, over-the-counter medications and insecticides.

"Just think about how many types of cleaners, all of them toxic, there are in the average home," she said. "There are cleaners for ovens, rust, tires, windows, floors, walls, toilet bowls, tile and furniture and dishwasher detergents, clothes detergents, liquid

tergents, bleaches, wax removers and drain uncloggers."

In rural areas, insecticides are a particularly big problem especially those jars and bags of unlabeled chemicals passed from neighbor to neighbor. These get stuck away in cabinets and outbuildings until no one can remember exactly what's in them. If a child drinks some or a man collapses from breathing the dust, the doctor has to treat them without knowing what poisoned them.

Aspirin and vitamin poisonings of children often occur when parents have left the bottles on a table or counter. The children, having been convinced by television or their parents that the flavored or sugar-coated products are just like candy," may consume the whole bottle.

Adults often get aspirin poisoning without realizing what they are doing. Analgesics and the "combination of ingredients" pain relievers all contain aspirin, Dr. Osterhout said. But many people don't realize this and take several types of cold and sinus preparations along with aspirin. Before long they end up with nausea and ringing in the ears, a sign of aspirin overdose. Some unwittingly take more aspirin then in an attempt to relieve nausea.

The prevention of poisonings, especially child poisonings, is largely a matter of awareness and common sense.

"Many people forget that their kids are growing and curious and that kids are imitators," Dr. Osterhout said. Don't let small kids play in the kitchen cabinets. Don't give them empty Clorox bottles to play with. They don't know the difference between a full bottle and an empty one.

"Most of the ingestions of medicine this past year -- in fact all major child poisoning cases brought to Duke since July -- have been caused by something found in Mamma's pocketbook, or in a friend or neighbor's pocketbook.

"Toxic materials and medicines shouldn't be left in purses or on the car seat or on tables or counters where children can get to them," she said.

Researchers have found that the children most likely to be poisoned are the hyperactive ones -- those who seem to be "into everything." Poison-

IN CASE OF SWALLOWED POISONS . . .

CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY . . .
UNTIL HELP COMES . . .

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: If patient is unconscious . . . is in convulsions . . . has swallowed a petroleum product like kerosene . . . has swallowed a corrosive poison . . . has pain or burning sensation in mouth and throat.

— If THE POISON IS CORROSIVE, such as

* Acid and acidlike corrosives: sodium acid sulfate, (toilet bowl cleaners), acetic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, hydrofluoric acid (rust removers), iodine and silver nitrate.

* Alkali corrosives: sodium hydroxide -- lye (in drain cleaners), sodium carbonate (washing soda), ammonia water, sodium hydrochlorite (household bleach).

— AND IF THE PATIENT CAN SWALLOW, give the following:

* For acids: milk, water or milk of magnesia (1 tbsp. to 1 cup water).

* For alkalis: milk, water, any fruit juice or vinegar

Suggested doses: *For patients 1-5 years old -- 1 to 2 cups

* For patients 5 years and older -- up to 1 quart.

— IF THE POISON IS A NONCORROSIVE SUBSTANCE:

Give milk or warm water and, if the label or the doctor says so, induce vomiting by placing the blunt end of a spoon or your finger at the back of the patient's throat. When vomiting begins, place patient face down, with head lower than hips. If you have activated charcoal or syrup of ipecac in your home, ask the doctor if either should be used.

SAVE THE POISON CONTAINER WITH ITS LABEL AND REMAINING CONTENTS AND GIVE TO THE DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL.

ings also happen more frequently when a child's schedule has been disturbed or the normal routine is broken. This can happen when a family moves, or when the mother is distracted by a new baby or a sick child. This leaves the other child restless, unattended and looking for something to do.

"Saturday and Sunday are big days for poisonings," she said. "The child wakes up early just as he does on school days while the rest of the family tries to sleep late."

Here are some poison prevention pointers for the home:

— Ask your pharmacist for pill bottles with safety caps. Store all medicines, prescription or not, in a locked cabinet separate from other household products. Clean out the cabinet periodically, flushing the unused products down the drain. Don't tell children medicine is candy.

Don't borrow unlabeled substances or store cleaning fluids, kerosene and the like in bottles, cups or

other containers customarily used for food.

— Keep household cleaners, insecticides and other toxic materials in places other than below the kitchen sink, unless the cabinet is locked.

— Be sure that all products are properly labeled, and read the label before using. Turn on the light before taking or giving medicine -- don't fumble in the dark for the bottle that feels like the right one.

If a poisoning does occur, call a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or the Poison Control Center, tell them exactly what the victim took and ask what to do. You can call Duke at 684-8111 and ask for the center. A doctor is on call around the clock.

If the person is already showing the effects of the poison, get him to a doctor immediately. If the doctor needs help determining treatment, he can call Duke. Always bring the container with you if possible so that the exact ingredients can be determined.

Congress Considers Answers To REA Financing Questions

BULLETIN

The Denholm Bill (HR 5683) to restore REA loans passed the House April 4 by an overwhelming vote of 317 to 92. All attempts to amend it — except one barring use of loan funds in North Vietnam — were voted down.

On a critical vote to substitute an Administration bill for HR 5683, North Carolina's House members split along party lines. Republicans Mizell, Ruth, Martin and Broyhill voted for the motion. Democrats Jones, Fountain, Henderson, Andrews, Preyer, Rose and Taylor voted against it.

But on the final vote, all 11 North Carolinians voted to pass HR 5683.

Questions about REA financing should have answers soon.

The answers were being shaped last month in Congress. What they will be depends on the outcome of legislation intended to resolve a crisis created when the REA direct loan program was terminated as of Jan. 1.

The Senate passed a bill to accomplish that purpose Feb. 21.

The House has a related bill under consideration.

The Senate bill (S.394) was introduced by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.) and Sen. George D. Aiken (R.-Vt.) with 52 other co-sponsors including Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D-N.C.).

The bill sailed through Senate by a vote of 69-20. It would restore the direct loan program and direct the REA Administrator to carry out the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act as intended by Congress.

In the House, similar legislation was introduced by Rep. Frank E. Denholm (D.-S.D.). Co-sponsors included North Carolina's Rep. Walter B. Jones, Rep. David Henderson, Rep. Charles Rose and Rep. Richardson Preyer.

The Denholm bill was revised by the House Agricultural Committee, and on March 20 the Committee reported out, by a vote of 29-6, a compromise version, HR 5683.

Developed by Rep. W.R. Poage (D.-Tex.), the committee chairman, and introduced by Representative Denholm, the compromise bill would amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a Rural Electrification and

Telephone Revolving Fund.

Loans would be made from the fund on an insured basis at either two percent or five percent interest. About 175 of the approximately 1,000 rural electric systems would be eligible for two percent loans under the bill's criteria.

Like the Senate's Humphrey-Aiken bill, the amended Denholm bill would make it mandatory for the REA Administrator to use the loan authorities set each year by Congress. In addition it would remove REA loan funding from the Federal budget.

House Agriculture Committee members who voted to report the bill out included North Carolina's Reps. Walter Jones and Charles Rose. The six Committee members who voted against reporting out the bill included North Carolina's Rep. Wilmer Mizell.

Robert D. Partridge, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, hailed the Committee's action as a "major victory for millions of rural electric consumers."

He said the compromise bill "provides new hope that a viable, responsive new program for hundreds of needy rural electric systems will emerge from this session of Congress."

From the House Agriculture Committee, the compromise bill went to the House Rules Committee. From there it went onto the House calendar. It was expected to come up for vote before the Easter holidays.

If the bill passes the House, it will

then go to a Senate-House conference committee where differences between the House and Senate bills would be reconciled.

After final passage, the legislation would go on to the White House for the President's signature. If he signs it, its provisions become law. If he vetoes it, Congress would have to decide what to do next. A two-thirds vote is required to override a veto.

These are some of the provisions of HR 5683:

Money in the revolving fund would come from REA's current resources and all loan payments received on or after July 1, 1972, appropriations to cover the difference in interest on loans made from the fund and the cost of money to the fund, and interim notes from the U.S. Treasury.

— The Administrator would be "authorized and directed" to make loans to the "full extent" of assets in the fund, subject only to limitations imposed by Congress.

— The "standard rate" for loans from the fund would be five percent. Two percent ("special rate") loans would be mandatory for systems with two or less consumers per mile of average gross revenue at least \$45 below the national average for REA electric borrowers and \$300 below the average for telephone borrowers. In addition, the Administrator would have discretion to make two percent loans in extenuating or extreme hardship circumstances and to system which, "in accordance with generally



South Dakota Rep. Frank. E. Denholm (left) joins NRECA representatives — President Charles E. Wyckoff and Executive Vice President Robert D. Partridge — in conferring with Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee during hearings on legislation to restore the REA loan program. Denholm was the introducer of the legislation.

Accepted management and accounting principles," do not have a "Times Interest Earned Ratio" of at least 1.5 or, if charged higher interest, could not provide service without "excessive" rate increases.

— The Administrator would be authorized to guarantee loans made by the

Rural Telephone Bank, the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) and "any other legally organized lending agency." Guaranteed loans could be made concurrently with insured loans.

— The Administrator could require an applicant to obtain a loan for part

of its needs elsewhere when credit is available "at reasonable rates and terms consistent with the applicant's ability to pay and the objectives of the Acts objectives." This provision would be subject to "full use being made by the Administrator" of the money in the revolving fund.

No-Fault Automobile Insurance

The Pros and Cons of a Controversial Issue

The cost of automobile liability insurance in North Carolina has increased at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent since 1957. For many drivers, insurance is becoming a financial hardship. Some argue that the industry is inefficient and that too small a percentage of the premium dollar goes to pay benefits. For many, long periods of time are required before claims can be collected. Usually, the larger the claim the longer it takes to collect.

Many people want to change the system of automobile insurance. A new concept, known as no-fault insurance, has been introduced in a few states and it is being considered in many other states, including North Carolina. In order to make a rational judgment about change, it is essential to understand what is involved.

By William P. Pinna and Hugh L. Liner
Department of Economics, N.C. State University

"What is no-fault automobile insurance; and, if enacted, how would the people of North Carolina be affected?" The answer is hard to find from the literature circulated by the proponents and opponents of no-fault insurance.

In its simplest form, no-fault insurance is insurance obtained by the insured party to which the benefits of the policy are paid in the event of injury regardless of fault. Health and medical insurance is a type of no-fault insurance. If, for example, a person who has a medical insurance policy injures himself by falling down the stairs and is hospitalized, the insurance company pays the hospital bills up to the policy limits even though the accident may have been due entirely to the injured person's own negligence. The term "no-fault" simply means that the "fault" of the insured does not affect or bar his recovery as the benefits of the insurance are paid based on the injury received regardless of who caused the injury.

Another type of no-fault insurance is workmen's compensation. Under the laws of North Carolina and most other states, employers are required to obtain insurance to cover injuries sustained by their employees in the course of their employment. If an employee is injured, regardless of fault, the injured employee is paid a specified amount in accordance with the severity of his injury but not in excess of his actual losses. The minimum amount of insurance coverage under workman's compensation is set by statute. In addition, an employee may sue his employer only for damages over and above the amount paid to him by the employer's workman compensation insurance.

Coverage

The no-fault automobile policy protects the owner of the vehicle, members of the owner's family, others riding in the vehicle, and individuals struck by the insured vehicle. If, for example, the owner of the vehicle, his wife and a neighbor are injured while riding in the vehicle, the owner's no-fault insurance will

compensate all of them for their injuries and will pay their medical bills. The novelty of no-fault is that the injured persons do not have to sue the reckless or negligent driver of the other vehicle but need only submit their claims to the insurance company of the owner of the vehicle in which they are riding. It is therefore possible under no-fault insurance to both save the cost of having claims litigated and at the same time to have claims settled very quickly after the injury.

Under most no-fault proposals, the traditional right to sue the wrongdoer or negligent driver is to some degree abrogated and to some degree retained. Most plans, therefore, are classified as two-level plans. On the first level, the claims up to the limits of required no-fault coverage are paid by the insurance company of the driver of the vehicle in which the injured persons are riding. On the second level, if a person is injured in excess of the amount of the proceeds of the no-fault coverage, the injured person can sue the negligent driver for the remaining damages. For example, if the law (as in Florida) requires no-fault insurance of \$5,000 and a rider of the vehicle is injured in the amount of \$10,000, then the injured persons would recover \$5,000 under the no-fault policy of the owner of the vehicle in which he was riding regardless of fault, and would then be able to sue the person causing the accident for the remaining \$5,000.

No-Fault vs Present System

No-fault insurance is not entirely different from our present automobile liability system. Under no-fault as under the present system, each individual who wishes to register his vehicle in the state must obtain a minimum insurance policy or furnish acceptable financial security. Also, most no-fault plans require that owners of vehicles obtain a certain minimum level of liability insurance above the no-fault program. In this regard no-fault plans do not completely preempt the present system of auto liability insurance.

Several important differences exist between no-fault insurance and our present system. First, under our present system, an injured party can recover damages for pain and suffering if the other party is at fault and is insured. Under most no-fault proposals, damages for pain and suffering are limited to certain circumstances or are eliminated completely. Second, amounts due to work loss are recoverable under the present system if the other party is at fault. Under no-fault plans, recovery of lost salary due to injury is often limited. As a result the injured party is forced to sue for the remaining amount of any salary lost due to personal injury. Third, under no-fault plans property damage is usually not covered—therefore, an injured person MUST resort to the present remedy (suit, collision insurance) to protect himself from the loss or damage of his automobile or property.

Pain and Suffering

A major difference between no-fault and the present system is the modification of the right to recover for pain and suffering. Pain and suffering under the present system is considered as an added element of the injury, which is recoverable by a monetary payment to compensate a person for his mental anguish suffered by reason of the accident. Some no-fault insurance plans establish a "threshold" level of medical expenses due to the injury or some bodily disfigurement before the injured person can recover for pain and suffering. For example, an injured person must have \$500 in medical expenses in order to sue for pain and suffering damages. Under all current no-fault plans pain and suffering damages must be sued for in order to be recovered; otherwise these damages are not paid by no-fault insurance. Pain and suffering injuries are hard to determine and, as a result, have been left to the court system to determine.

Work Loss

Another problem area is compensation for work loss damages—that is, compensation for the loss of one's salary due to the injury. Most no-fault plans place a ceiling on the amount of work loss damages that may be recovered under the provisions of the no-fault insurance. For example, under the Massachusetts no-fault plan, a person may recover only 75 percent of his lost earnings from the no-fault minimum coverage as a result of his injuries. He must then sue for the additional 25 percent of his lost salary if desired. Under the Florida plan, an injured person may recover 85 percent of his loss of salary up to the policy limits. Under some proposed plans, there is a maximum dollar amount for work loss recoverable under no-fault. Amounts of the limitation that have been proposed run from \$500 to \$1,500 per month. Any additional amount must be recovered by a separate law suit. The limitation on work loss is inserted to allow lower premiums. These limitations, therefore, are really trade-offs for lower no-fault premiums.

Deductible Provisions

Another common feature of most no-fault plans is a deductible provision. Deductibles under no-fault are very similar to deductibles in \$100 deductible collision insurance and to the deductible clauses in many fire insurance policies. Deductible clauses make the individual a self-insurer for the deductible amount. If, for example, a no-fault policy has a \$500 deductible provision (as is possible under the Massachusetts plan), and if the insured is injured in the amount of \$750, then the insured would have to pay \$500 of the loss himself and the insurance would pay \$250. Under most no-fault plans, the insured would not be allowed to sue the party causing the injury for the initial \$500. Deductible provisions in no-fault insurance are voluntary in that the insured has the option to take the deductible no-fault with its lower premiums.

Massachusetts and Florida have enacted no-fault plans. However, many no-fault plans are now being proposed. The Massachusetts plan has a limited coverage provision of \$2,000. The plan allows the insured to elect deductibles up to \$2,000 (the full amount of the policy) except that deductibles do not apply to third persons riding in the car and to pedestrians. Work loss recovery is limited to 75 percent. Pain and suf-

fering fall outside of the no-fault provisions and cannot be recovered unless there are at least \$500 in medical injuries or there has been bodily disfigurement. The Massachusetts plan is a two-level system: Injuries up to \$2,000 can be recovered under no-fault and a suit is not allowed. Injuries of more than \$2,000 require split procedures with the no-fault paying \$2,000 of the damages and a suit being required for the excess damages over the \$2,000. When suing for the amounts over \$2,000, the fault of the other party must be shown as under our present negligence system.

The Florida plan is similar. Florida's plan has limited coverage of \$5,000. Deductibles may be elected in ranges up to \$1,000. Recovery for pain and suffering fall outside of the no-fault provisions and an innocent party must sue in a separate legal action. In addition, in order to sue for pain and suffering damages, a person must have had medical damages of over \$1,000. Florida's plan has a loss of earning provision, setting recovery under no-fault at 85 percent of one's loss of salary due to injury but not in excess of the policy maximum.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Major benefits of no-fault insurance include: (1) Some cost savings as a result of settling small claims without litigation. (2) Every injured person receives some compensation—even if he's at fault. (3) No-fault insurance allows claims to be paid almost immediately, since the event rather than the fault is the condition of payment.

The opponents of no-fault argue that some of the benefits are superfluous in the sense that most people have health and wage continuous insurance and no-fault insurance does not really add anything. The present insurance system is felt by some to be a means of encouraging drivers to be more responsible. As a result of imposing liability on the wrongdoer, some feel certain rights will be taken away from the innocent party in not being able to recover fully for injuries caused by a negligent party.

No-fault has many benefits and some distinct disadvantages such as the limitations on certain recoveries. The main benefit of a no-fault insurance plan is that it allows everyone to receive some compensation for injuries. No-fault also offers some reductions in premiums—but probably, not nearly the reductions that are promised by many insurance companies. The decision as to whether no-fault should be adopted is a question of comparing the features of the no-fault plans with the present system. People should consider the provision of no-fault from both the standpoint of the blameless victim and that of the person at fault.

The average cost of automobile liability insurance in North Carolina is less than in most of the other eastern states. Thus, it is likely that any changes in the insurance program in North Carolina will result in a smaller reduction in overall costs than in most other areas. The best way to reduce the cost of automobile insurance is to reduce accidents. This can be done if every driver obeys the traffic laws and drives with care.

Reprinted from *Tar Heel Economist*, published by North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, N.C. State University.

BLUEBERRY FESTIVAL

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Brenda Sargent

“Blueberries as big as the end of your thumb, real sky blue and heavy,” is the way poet Robert Frost described the great American berry. He wasn’t the first American to discover the

delights of this native fruit though. The American Indians marked the beginning of summer with the appearance of the first blueberries.

Since 1967, the North Carolina Blueberry Industry has been following suit by sponsoring a blueberry festival the third week in May in the Elizabethtown-White Lake area — the

heart of the blueberry section and part of the area served by Four County EMC of Burgaw. The Seventh Annual Blueberry Festival, ranked second in size for festivals in North Carolina, will be held this year from May 15 through 20.

Besides heralding at the arrival of summer, the festival promotes the blueberry industry, commerce, agriculture, travel and tourism in Southeastern North Carolina. The participating counties are Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, Jones, Onslow, Pender, Robeson and Sampson. Bladen, the host county for the Festival is the second largest blueberry producing county in the state.

North Carolina ranks third in the nation in commercial production of highbush blueberries. The thirteen counties have the specific climatic and soil conditions to make them the leading producers in the state. As a matter of interest, low bush blueberries are native to northern regions of the United States and are sometimes referred to as “wild” blueberries.

In ancient times blueberries were prized for their so-called medicinal properties, but North Carolinians like blueberries for their delicious flavor and ease of preparation. How fortunate that a good tasting food, such as blueberries, yields only 42 calories per half cup. Also for a bonus, vitamin A and C, iron and trace minerals are present.

Old timers may stoutly maintain that they prefer huckleberries and “Old Fashioned Huckleberry Pie” like grandma used to make. These so-called “huckleberries” were probably low bush blueberries. Most probably wouldn’t even want huckleberries if they were available, for they have ter large boney seeds which do no disappear when the berries are eaten o baked in a pie. The cultivated berrie grown today have 40-60 tiny seed.

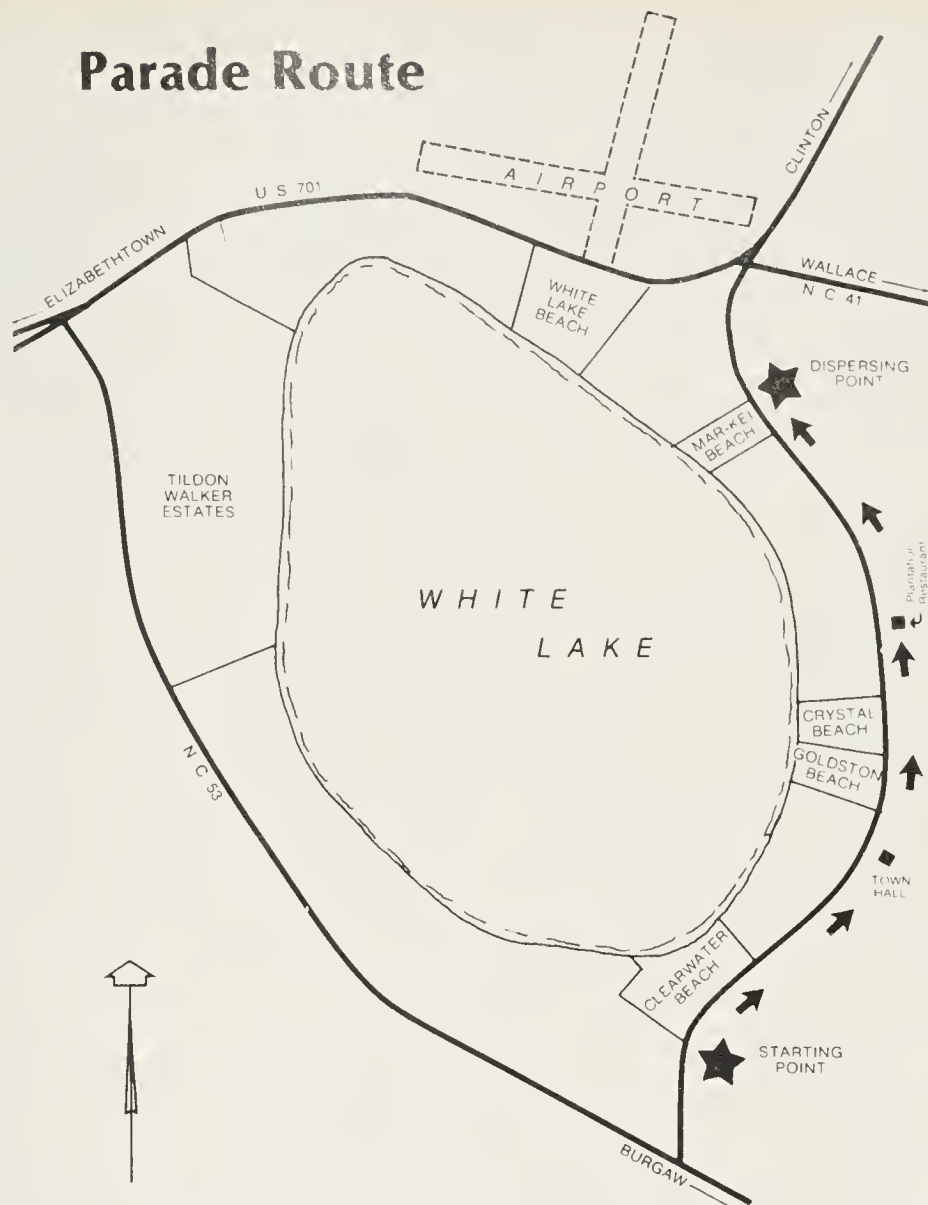


Blueberry Festival Parade passes one of the camp sites on White Lake.



Festival gets a send-off from the Blueberry Queen at welcoming ceremonies.

Parade Route



Parachuting is one of many events which will take place at the festival.

that are so soft, you actually don't know they are there.

The normal season for fresh blueberries in North Carolina is from mid-May until near the end of June, with the peak during mid-June. But blueberry season is not limited to this short time of the year, for they are extremely easy to freeze for year-round use.

There are several ways to freeze blueberries but as a reminder, the easiest is to select full-flavored berries of uniform size. Pick over to remove stems. Do not wash! Pack dry in freezing containers leaving 1/2-inch head space. Seal completely and freeze. Before using the berries, place in a strainer and rinse under water. Shake well to remove excess water. If a recipe calls for 2 cups of fresh berries, substitute 2 cups of frozen berries. It is not necessary to thaw them out.

If you are in the mood this month to take out the camper, play in the sun and water, and celebrate the arrival of warm weather — not to mention stocking up on the first blueberries of the year — the Blueberry Festival of Elizabethtown — White Lake will offer a varied and fun week or weekend for the whole family.

The Festival offers a week full of pageants, parades, dances, shows and special events that range from water skiing to parachuting stunts.

Each year a contestant from one of the thirteen blueberry-growing coun-

ties of Eastern North Carolina is chosen as the Blueberry Queen — one of the most prestigious crowns in North Carolina. The Queen travels all over the state and the nation promoting and extolling the virtues of blueberries grown in North Carolina and the recreational opportunities of Southeastern North Carolina.

Also featured at the festival are the Duke and Duchess of Blueberry — two TV or motion picture stars. In 1971, David Hartman and Sharon Clark attended and in 1972, Will Hutchins and Catherine Farrar were featured. As always, this event will be attended by leaders in the blueberry industry, agricultural and political leaders from throughout North Carolina and the nation.

For more information on Blueberries in North Carolina or the Blueberry Festival, write to: North Carolina Blueberry Association, Municipal Building, Box 306, Elizabethtown, N.C.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(Tentative)

Tuesday, May 15: Ladies' Golf Tournament.

Wednesday, May 16: Ladies' Golf Tournament.

Thursday, May 17: Bridge Luncheon Tournament; Arrival of Queen's Pageant Contestants; Queen's Dinner for Festival and Pageant officials and Pageant Contestants.

Friday, May 18: Men's Golf Tournament — free practice round; Official Welcome Ceremonies; Celebrities Dinner; Queen's Pageant; Junior Ball.

Saturday, May 19: Day begins at 8:30 a.m. with Tee-Off for Men's Golf Tournament; 11 a.m. Blueberry Festival Parade; 12:30 p.m. Lunch on the green; 1:30 p.m. till sundown — Military displays — U.S. Army and Navy Ski Show; Parachute Drop by Famed Golden Knights; Band Concert by East Bladen Senior Band; Fly-Over by 4th Technical Air Command Wing; Marty Forrest, World's Fastest Gun; 8:30 p.m. Fireworks Show; 9:30 p.m. Blueberry Ball

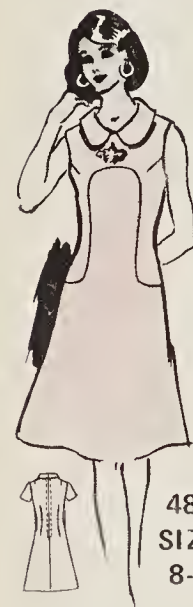
Sunday, May 20: Final Round Men's Golf Tournament; Prayer Breakfast.



FASHION FAVORITES



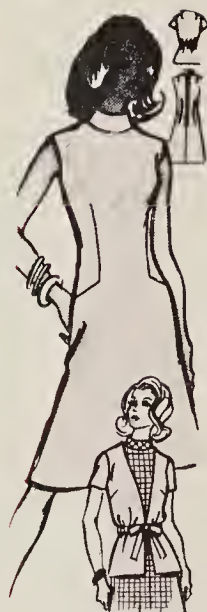
4876
SIZES
10½-18½



4583
SIZES
10½-20½



4561
SIZES
10½-18½



9435
SIZES 8-18



9434
SIZES 8-18

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Reach High Places

A pair of kitchen tongs hung near the kitchen cupboard will aid in reaching boxes on high shelves.

Cover Scratches

To hide small scratches and give a rich color to pine or maple furniture, rub with brown wax shoe polish and buff to a shine.

Simple Dressing

Add sugar and lemon juice to sour cream and use as a dressing for cole slaw.

To Launder Shoe Laces

Place shoelaces in an old nylon stocking, tie at both ends and drop into washer with a white load.

Use Leftover Rice

Use leftover cooked rice for croquettes or fritters, as a hamburger extender or add it to soups.

Improved French Toast

To make good, light French toast toast the bread in toaster before dipping in the batter. Tastes much better and lighter.

Picnic or Camping Aid

Save the canisters from the new type potato chips. With the plastic lid they make ideal carriers for silverware to picnics or to keep in the camper.

Sewing Basket Tip

To keep thread from getting tangled, glue golf tees upside down in a cigar box. Place spools over golf tees.

Wrap a Hanger

If you have metal hangers, and your clothes keep slipping off, here's what to do: Take a ball of yarn and wrap around the hanger several times. Make sure yarn is secure.

If you have any helpful hints or special information that you would like to share with our readers, send them to: About the House, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

Pattern No. 9435 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18
Pattern No. 4583 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½
Pattern No. 4818 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18
Pattern No. 9434 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18
Pattern No. 4876 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½ and 18½
Pattern No. 4561 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½ and 18½

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to:
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York,
N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.
Be sure to include your full address, zip code and pattern size.

KITCHEN CORNER

Topping Off a Perfect Salad

Summer salads will be better than ever this year topped off with these two favorite dressings.

The first recipe, Roquefort Dressing, is sent by Mrs. Ann Crew of Morehead City. She has been serving it on salads, baked potatoes and as a dip for about ten years and has developed a large following among her family, friends and neighbors. (We will now add the whole state to her list.) Mrs. Crew's secret to good Roquefort dressing is to never let the jar get completely empty before adding more. The Crews are served by Carteret-Craven EMC.

The second recipe "Special Thousand Island Dressing" is from York Kiker of the Division of Markets, N.C. Department of Agriculture. York has a great knack for coming up with some of the best recipes found around, so you can't miss with this one either.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe and any helpful tips you have discovered in preparing it, your family and the name of the EMC that serves you. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Roquefort Dressing

submitted by Ann Crew, Drawer R, Morehead City

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 12 oz. sour cream. | 1/2 tsp. paprika |
| 1/2 cup mayonnaise | 1/2 tsp celery salt |
| 1 tsp garlic salt | 2 tsp lemon juice |
| 1/2 tsp black pepper | 1 wedge Roquefort cheese |
| | 1 block of blue cheese |

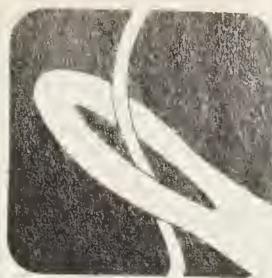
Mix together first 7 ingredients. Crumble cheese and fold in. Store in quart jar in refrigerator. Never let the jar get empty. Stir a bit each time before using.

Special Thousand Island Dressing

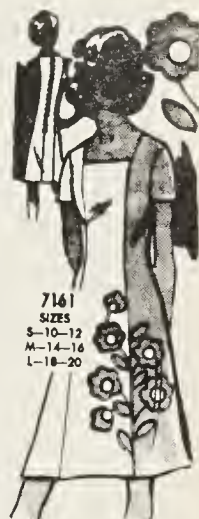
- 1 cup dairy sour cream
- 1/4 tsp salt
- 1/4 cup chili sauce
- 1/4 cup pickle relish, drained OR
- 1 medium chopped pickle
- 1 Tbs. minced green onion
- 2 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped
- 1 Tbs. chopped pimiento

Combine ingredients lightly; add additional salt and a little lemon juice to taste. Chill thoroughly. Yields 1-3/4 cups dressing.

NEEDLE CRAFT



Pattern No. 7397
Welcome the baby with a quilt that will become an heirloom. Pattern has 9 motifs and transfers.



Pattern No. 7161
is lovely for summer parties, cruise or resort wear. Look slim, elegant in this two-tone princess with applique sprays. State size: 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.



Pattern No. 7380
Embroider enchanting wood nymphs on panels for pictures. The stitches are easy and they will make inspired gifts.

7039



Pattern No. 7039
Crochet this fashionable vest easily in a single and double crochet. Choose a bright or basic color in knitting worsted. Sizes 10-18 included.

Send 75 cents (no stamps) for each pattern to:
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Needlecraft Dept., Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. Print your name and full address with zip code and include the pattern number you want.

CONSUMER NEWS

This information is based on an article which appeared in the March issue of *Consumer Protection News*. Anyone who wishes to receive this monthly publication may subscribe for one year by sending \$1 (one dollar) to N.C. Department of Justice, Consumer Protection Division, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27602.

WARNING GIVEN ON HOME IMPROVEMENT CREWS. Attorney General Robert Morgan warns North Carolinians to beware of itinerant home improvement teams believed to be circulating within the state. Already, complaints have been filed with the Consumer Protection Division about home improvement workmen operating in Mecklenburg County.

"These itinerant painters are believed to be the same crew which saturated the state last year," Morgan said. "They engage in various home repair and improvement schemes. Elderly, rural people are their chief targets."

Morgan said the Consumer Protection Division received a report recently from the Charlotte area that an 80-year-old man had paid \$3,950 for a spray paint job on three outbuildings at his home. The value of the work was later estimated at about \$200.

"People are reluctant to notify authorities when they realize that these itinerant workers have taken advantage of them. Sometimes it's quite a while before we learn of cases where people have been tricked or cheated," Morgan said.

"These workmen have been known to use scare tactics to coerce elderly people to pay for the work they've done or want to do," the attorney general said.

According to complaints, the painters travel in pairs in pickup trucks with large paint sprayers mounted on the back.

Last year, the itinerants, believed to be based in South Carolina, operated statewide. Working in teams, they specialized in different home improvement rackets. These included paving or patching driveways; repairing foundations; roofing and painting; and inspecting heating systems.

Victims said the itinerant painters came to their homes, gave estimates of the price of the work, and instructed the home-owners to pay cash for their services.

In some cases, the workers said the paint would be guaranteed for five to seven years and would seal leaks in roofs. But those who hired the teams said the paint washed off soon after it was applied and left streaked, oily residue.

A Raleigh woman was told by two of the workmen that her house would collapse unless she hired them to "glaze" the bricks in the foundation of her house.

Some North Carolinians were told that their furnaces may begin to emit lethal fumes if the workmen were not permitted to make immediate repairs.

Consumer Protection Division investigators reported that victims said they paid price estimates quoted by the workmen, but that the itinerants later returned and demanded more money. Some victims said the workmen returned for extra money several times.

Morgan urged North Carolinians approached by itinerant workmen to notify the Consumer Protection Division immediately.

Best of Books

Doris Bett's novel, *The Scarlet Thread*, is now available in a \$1.25 paperback. The publisher is Curtis Books, a subsidiary of CBS. The novel, originally published by Harper & Row, won the Sir Walter Raleigh Award in 1965.

Mrs. Betts, a native of Statesville who lives in Sanford, is a member of the English Faculty at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Curtis will also reprint two other of her novels in paperback: *The Tall Houses in Winter* and *The River to Pickle Beach*.

Later this year, Harper & Row will publish a new hardbound collection of her short stories, *Beasts of the Southern Wild*.

Rural Program Being Stalled

A call for "vigorous and extensive implementation" of the Rural Development Act of 1972 has been sounded by a spokesman for America's rural electric systems.

Testifying before the rural development subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, William E. Murray, legislative representative of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, charged the Administration "has not only ignored the intent of Congress in respect to the Rural Development Act, but decided to use it for a purpose which Congress never intended; namely, financing of the rural electrification program."

Murray filed with the subcommittee a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at NRECA's annual meeting stating the Administration "is proposing to nullify the potential of this landmark law by cutting back essential components . . . and by refusing to utilize several important provisions of the act."

Testifying a day earlier for the Administration, William Erwin, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development, stated: "It is proposed that the act will be implemented on a limited scale for the first year so that this period might be utilized to gain knowledge and experience."

Referring to this statement and the Administration's purported plans to make loan funds available for commercial and industrial development "with one pilot project in each state," Murray declared: "It seems to us that rural development has long since graduated from the pilot stage . . . A relatively few pilot projects are not going to help much."

Murray recommended "that Congress assume the authority for setting the loan levels for the various programs and authorities contained in the act, and in addition, amend the act to make mandatory those authorities which are now discretionary."

Committee Chairman Dick Clay (D.-Iowa) said in an opening statement he believed the hearings "will help speed up and strengthen the national aim to achieve rural revitalization."



POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

Mother

Thank, you my dear mother.
You are one as no other.
You cared for me as I grew
When I needed it, then you would scold.
Now that I am grown,
I have children of my own.
You are the best mother I see,
I hope, as my children see of me.

Mrs. Ollin Ivey
Rt. 1, Wade

A Mother's Bedside Thoughts

One of a mother's heartaches
(and being strong all the while),
Is the sickness of her baby —
Her tender little child.
If there was anyway to transfer
A fever or a cold,
A mother would gladly take it
And let herself be bold.
A cough, the mumps or measles
Would be a challenge to her,
If she could only take them for her child,
No matter what the hurt.
God gave us the strength to bear
The bedside manner brave.
If only we could take the sickness
And our little offsprings save.

Elizabeth Dalton
Rt. 2, Sparta

Grandma's Served Her Time

You should see her push a mower
Or straddle a no nonsense ladder
To repair antenna's split
BUT
She's no Grandma Goose —
She won't baby-sit.
She can houseclean all A.M.
And window shop till 6 P.M.,
Jog twilight blocks to keep self fit
BUT
Come rockabye lullaby hour —
She won't baby-sit.
She'll scrub an equally obstinate oven,
Scour inside out the fridge,
Polish a chestful of silver with grit
BUT
Never ask that favor —
She won't baby-sit.
She'll spend eternities on bridge,
Cope with hell or high water,
Solicit for orphan's benefit
BUT
Forget it —
She won't baby-sit

Dorothy Webber
Lake Toxaway

A Christian Mother

When you have a Christian Mother,
A gift from God,
There's no greater earthly treasure.
He has given us all things,
A Christian Mother least by no means.
A great gift God gave his son,
To give us life each and every day.
When you lose a Christian Mother,
God has added to His Heavenly treasure.
Her earthly love no more to give,
He has taken her home to live.
Her Heavenly love a mansion will build.
In His hands I hope to be,
Just half the Mother God gave to me.

Sara Willis
Rt. 1, Hudson

What is a Mother?

Someone with rollers in her hair
And cream on her face
Or a glamorous lady
In a gown of lace.
Someone you turn to
When you need a friend,
A helping hand
She will always lend.
A teacher to help you guide
And show you the right way,
Her love will be with you
Both night and day.
A cook, nurse and chauffeur
All rolled into one,
A mother's work
Is never done.
She may be young,
Or old and gray
But the love of a mother
Is here to stay.
We should all give thanks
To our Father above
For our wonderful mothers
To have and to love.

Mrs. H.C. Bennett
Rt. 1, Morganton

Grandma

My grandchildren adore me,
On that we all agree.
But when you ask
Who spoiled them?
Their parents point at me.

Edna Sawyer
Havelock

A Mother's Touch

As time extends from age to age
And mankind plies it's course
As tomes are written page by page
Recounting human force,
As deeds slip by beyond recall,
A part of history,
What weighs the heaviest of all
In shaping destiny?
'T is not some zealous overlord
Who finds a noble cause,
Nor statesmen working in accord
To pass the countless laws.
'T is not the tyrants marching on
To empires born of such
Behold the force that shapes the throne,
A mother's gentle touch!

Paul Ellis Bowman
Rt. 5, Hickory

My Pattern



No other person can take her place;
No other human can beat her pace;
No other woman, nor man, nor child
Can be as sweet, as gentle as mild,
As Mother.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton
Sparta

I'll Be Back

Close your eyes and go to sleep
Do not cry and do not weep.
Morning's sun will soon be bright,
I'll be back both day and night.

Janet Thompson
Rosman



**Get rid of all
ROACHES
and
WATERBUGS**

**Once and for all
with
SURE KILL**

Or you pay nothing

Roaches eat Sure Kill greedily and return to their nests which they contaminate, starting a chain reaction that wipes out all other roaches and eggs. Sure Kill never wears out, is absolutely odorless and safe to use. It contains no D.D.T. A single can cleans out six rooms and keeps them free of roaches and waterbugs for five years. Money back guarantee. Send just \$3 98 for one can, two for \$6 98 postpaid.

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"Do parents have the right to go into your personal belongings?"

"I believe that my parents have as much right to go into my personal belongings without permission as I have to go into theirs — or, no right at all. The way to teach children respect for the privacy of others is to respect their privacy."

Rita Newnam
Stoneville

Rita is 17 and senior at Stoneville High. Her hobbies include handicrafts and hiking.

"I believe this is a question that can have two answers. First of all, if the parent is just being snoopy, then the answer is definitely NO! However, if for any reason, he suspects that you are doing something wrong like taking drugs or shoplifting, then the parent has the right and the duty to search for the truth and render help accordingly."

Julia Bowman
Taylorsville

Julia is 16 and attends Alexander Central High. She enjoys swimming, dancing and reading. Her parents are served by Crescent EMC.

"I feel that every person, regardless of age, is entitled to his privacy with personal belongings as well as other things. Parents, I feel, should not go through a teenagers personal items. When they refrain, they are showing the trust they have in him, therefore, giving him reason to respect them. As in almost anything, certain situations may prove different, but most of the time I feel parents and teenagers can have a more meaningful relationship with each other if they both respect one another's privacy."

Diane Elliott
West Jefferson

Diane is 17 and attends Beaver Creek High. She enjoys music, reading and crafts. The Elliott family is served by Blue Ridge EMC.

"I believe that parents should not go into your personal belongings unless absolutely necessary. Then if it's necessary, they should get permission from you and explain the reason why so that you may help in solving their problem or whatever it may be."

Patricia A. McNeill
Erwin

Patricia is a junior at Erwin High School and her hobbies include creative drawing, reading, cheering and participating in school activities. Her family is served by South River EMC.

"I think parents should have the right to go through a teenager's personal belongings providing the teenager is present and knows of this matter. But I don't think a teenager should have anything so personal that they would be afraid to let their parents see it. Then if anything is found, that the parents disapproved of the teenager possessing, it should be discussed with him since it is his belonging."

Mike Bartlett
Mario

Mike is 14 and attends West McDowell Jr. High. He enjoys sports. The Bartlett family is served by Rutherford EMC.

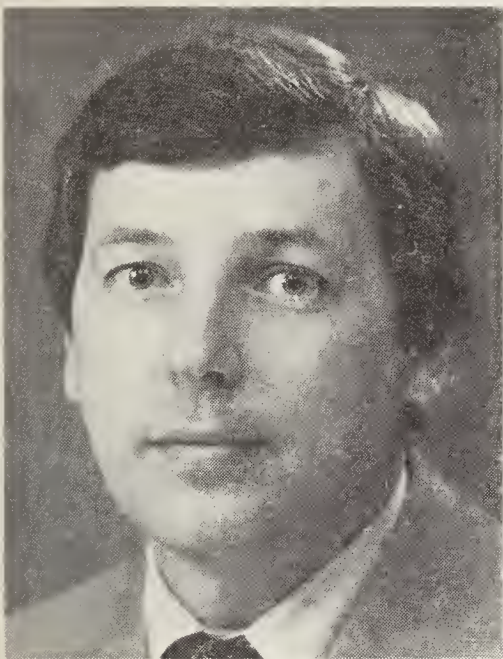
TEEN ROUNDTABLE

NEXT QUESTION

Do you think American teenagers today have too much freedom to do what they want?

This question was submitted by Betty Ann Rupard, of Rt. 3, Box 53 Lansing. Betty Ann is in the ninth grade at Northwest Ashe High School and her favorite pasttimes are reading and listening to music. The Rupard family is served by Blue Ridge EMC.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself — your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5. If you want to submit a question send it along and for each one used the sender will get a \$5 check.



James Lee Burney of Raleigh has joined the staff of North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation as director of industrial and governmental relations. Burney, a native of Clarkton and an engineering graduate of N.C. State University, has been a consultant to foundations and research groups including the Ford Foundation and was director of administration and assistant treasurer of The North Carolina Fund. He served in the Army from 1957 to 1959, was an engineer with the State High Department from 1959 to 1964 and was the first executive secretary of North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs (YDC) in 1964 and 1965. His mother, Mrs. W.J. Burney of Clarkton, is a member of Brunswick EMC.

The Elm

No one, I think,
 However much
 He loves a tree,
 Can love an elm.
 The elm is a proliferate
 And a trespasser.
 It is not enough
 That its lower branches
 Grow downward, vexing mowers;
 It is a creator of disorder,
 Scattering seeds
 So that elm shoots grow
 In basement window wells,
 In crevices in walks,
 Parasitically in japonicas,
 Among the azaleas,
 The wisterias, nandinas,
 The forsythias
 And pyracanthas.
 And elm shoots
 Aren't easily pulled up.

Jim Chaney

A BOUQUET FOR MOTHER

Sunday, May 13, will be Mother's Day — a special day for a very special lady in our lives, a day when we honor her not only for what she means to us but as a person in her own right. This tribute says things about Mother all of us feel, and so it is presented as a tribute to all mothers, as a bouquet we'd all like to present to our own.

By Kaye Carter

How does one measure the worth of a life?

Evaluating the years of this lady, one sees that she has spent a goodly portion of her time helping others. As a bride, she came into the community, literally searching for ways to make it a better place for his future family.

She was among the first women to have her own car. In the 1920's she drove all over the county to pick up home-bound ladies so they could attend clubs and study groups she helped form.

The "Out our Way" Garden Club came into being through her efforts. This taught women how to beautify their surroundings. When no one was available to do the program, she was expected to prepare it. If her reference material at home ran out, she devoted hours of time to library research. Through these studies, many people had their knowledge broadened. She believes no one should ever stop learning.

The Depression Years continued to bring out the best in this lady. She helped found a Home Demonstration Club to teach farm women how to use the bountiful supply of fruits and vegetables they grew. They were also taught to make their homes more attractive inside: there were courses in sewing and various hand crafts.



Her children were never neglected. With her boundless energy, she taught them how to garden, how to care for a home, to plan and prepare balanced meals, to sew, knit, crochet, embroider, needlepoint. She raised chickens, sold them and their eggs so that her three daughters could have piano, voice and dancing lessons.

She was born knowing about and practicing ecology before the word attained household usage. Table scraps went to the chickens: grass cuttings went for mulch. A large pan caught the water used to rinse dishes, then the water went to her flowers. Paper napkins were an extravagance, and nothing was ever wasted in her home.

Charitable projects are high on her list of ways to help the community: she cooked and baked, then served at countless fund-raising meals.

Neighbors have never been forgotten. When a person became ill, she was the first one to help with a meal completely prepared and extras for another day. She took people to the doctor, or stayed with the children while they went alone. No task has ever been too menial for her busy hands.

At age 76, she is still as vigorous and healthy as many people of 55. She is ever eager to learn new things ... painting, making Christmas ornaments, doing ceramics. She still drives her car, picking up others to attend meetings or classes. She is extremely active in the county cancer drive. She still shares her time and bounty with others.

A truly remarkable woman, a great lady, Mrs. R.L. Edwards of Guilford, North Carolina epitomizes the requirements for admiration. She is the "Most Admired Woman" list because she is ... my beloved Mother.



Dusk at Mt. Lebanon Church

Some people may take security lights for granted. People with special reasons for having them don't. Neither does Les Rucker. If you'll ask Les about the lights, you'll find he can shed quite a bit of light on them.

He can tell you, for example, how a security light figures in a story about a Civil War river fort — Fort Branch on the Roanoke near Hamilton — and three old cannons.

Several years ago, some of the people who live near Fort Branch cleared the underbrush from around the remains of the fort, and Edgecombe-Martin County, EMC, which serves the area, put up a security light there.

Not long after the light was installed, vandals destroyed it by shooting at it.

Last July, a stealthy group of relic collectors were spotted at the site. Working with a scuba diver, the "collectors" used a crane mounted on a barge to raise three old cannons from the river bottom. The cannons, once part of the fort's armament, had been rolled into the river when the fort was abandoned.

The sheriff was called. He and the Highway Patrol intercepted the "collectors" as they were carting the cannon away on trucks.

The cannons had been under water so long they would deteriorate if left in the open. While the legal involvements of the matter were being sorted out, the Sheriff kept them in a farm pond.

The incident led to the installation of a new security light and considerable interest in the old fort and the cannons.

The cannons finally were turned over to the State Department of

Some Light Is Shed On Security Lights

Archives and History. They are now on display in Hamilton across from the town hall with sprinklers spraying them to keep them constantly wet. Local citizens are looking forward to the day when they will be restored and mounted at a restored Fort Branch.

Les is G. Leslie Rucker, general manager of Edgecombe — Martin County EMC. In 1960, Les sent a letter to the managers of other EMCs in the state. He wanted to know what their experiences had been with the then relatively new mercury vapor security light so that he could make a recommendation to Edgecombe-Martin County EMC's Board of Directors.

Of 28 EMCs Les included in his survey, 24 had installed a total of 1,436 of the lights for their members.

"We had none at the time," Les says. "Since then we have been fortunate enough to wind up with 1,324 security lights on our system. Just think of what the total must have made statewide."

The mercury vapor security lights are found today throughout North Carolina. Some call them yard lights, some call them "dusk-to-dawn" lights, and Les is sure they go by other names.

They serve the same purposes street lights serve in town and many other purposes, too. As Les puts it, they're popular "because of the security they offer under most circumstances."

Which seems to suggest there are circumstance when they don't. So you ask Les why he doesn't say they always work out as people expect.

Well, Les replies, "We put one up for a lady one day and took it down the next.

"I asked her why she had changed her mind. She said, 'Because it shines in my bedroom window and keeps me awake.'"

Les then asked her why she didn't pull down her shade. The lady answered she had venetian blinds.

Then there was the time a member had a half dozen security lights installed in the pasture where he kept his cattle.

The man figured the lights would work with cattle the way lights at night work with chickens — that is, the cattle would stay awake, eat more and fill out sooner.

"But it didn't work that way," Les recalls. "Before he had time to see what the pasture lights would do, thieves were coming. They butchered his cows right under the lights so they could see to cut them up, carried off the meat and left the remains lying there."

After that happened twice, the man had the lights taken down.

"It sounded like a good idea, Les says of the experiment in night lighting for cattle, "and I think it would have worked if he had had a guard out there."

James Gaither, service supervisor for Halifax EMC, which has 1,370 of the lights on its system, contributed these tidbits on security lights:

Bigger is better — Several members have objected to the recently-developed more compact light, claiming the older and larger light mounted on a rather long, metal arm extending out from the pole gives more light. The fact is that both lights use the same size bulb and give off the same amount of usable light.

Green means envy — One lady wanted her light changed to one that would give off a greenish tint such as the glow from her neighbor's security light.



Eldorado Community Center



Hopewell Church near Asheboro

Discrimination — Some members feel they aren't getting a fair shake because their neighbor's light comes on earlier. Of course, this is not deliberate. The automatic controls are often shaded by trees or buildings which cause the controls to be "fooled" into turning the lights on earlier and off later than those lights installed out in the open.

The most poignant story about a security light comes from Julian Goff of Tideland EMC (formed by merger of Pamlico-Beaufort and Woodstock EMCs and, more recently, Ocracoke EMC).

Several years ago, a very poor elderly couple near Belhaven had a security light installed at their home because they wanted light and couldn't afford to have their house wired for regular service. (The house burned later and the light has been removed.)

Tideland has 1,700-plus lights on its system. Some are used to light signs, piers and vacant lots (for occasional picnics, etc.).

"It seems," Julian says, "that when a light is installed in a community, it sells several additional lights in the area within a few weeks."

Bill Marion of Surry-Yadkin EMC (2,021 lights) has heard such reasons as these for security lights:

"Please come and put me up a light before dark — my neighbor was robbed last night."

"Helps the old folks get around at night."

"If he can afford one, I can too."

He also has heard: "Come take this blasted thing down; I can't sleep with light in my eyes."

Tobacco, Textiles and Japan

For years, North Carolinians have been of two minds about trade with Japan.

North Carolinians in the textile industry have wanted tighter controls on Japanese imports.

North Carolina's tobacco farmers and tobacco industry have wanted to increase exports.

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Nobuhiko Ushiba, speaking in Raleigh at the 26th annual meeting of Tobacco Associates, had assuring words for both.

He said Japan likes our tobacco and will continue to be a major overseas purchaser of it.

He also said Japan is phasing out the production of low-cost textile goods. Here are some highlights from his speech.

— With half the population of the United States, Japan consumes almost half as many cigarettes as the United States. It is the second largest consumer of cigarettes in the world, and its consumption has been growing by 6 percent a year.

— Japan, the best customer in the world for American agriculture, imports most of its leaf tobacco from the United States and there is every indication this dependence on American leaf will increase.

— All Japanese purchases of American tobacco are handled through an office of the Japan Monopoly Corporation in Raleigh. When the office was opened here 10 years ago, Japanese purchases of American tobacco totaled \$26 million a year. In 1972, the totals had increased to \$93 million and 72 million pounds.

— The current U.S. deficit in Japanese-American trade is contrary to the best interests of Japan as well as the United States. In Japan, it has led to an excessive accumulation of foreign reserves, and it feeds domestic Japanese inflation.

— Present Japanese policy is aimed at reducing our reserve accumulations by rapidly expanding foreign aid and investment, and reducing our trade surpluses by increasing our dependence on imports of manufactured goods. For example, Japan is gradually phasing out labor-intensive manufacturers such as light assembly and inexpensive textiles and apparel, which are produced more efficiently by less-developed economies.

Bill supposes the main reason people want the lights "goes back to our childhood — the comfortable feeling of not being alone in the dark."

Haywood EMC reported the 1,220 lights on its system are used at residences, farms, recreation areas, business establishments, industrial plants, public buildings, fire departments, summer homes, fish hatcheries, TV station, Ghost Town, bus loading centers for workmen and other purposes.

Randolph EMC which has 2,481 security lights provided photos of their use at New Hope Church, southwest of Farmer; Mt. Lebanon Church, southwest of Seagrove; Hopewell Church, southwest of Asheboro; Eldorado Community Center in Montgomery

County, and Asheboro Airport hangars.

Brunswick EMC reported it has 2,714 of the lights on its system; Carteret-Craven EMC, 1,807; French Broad EMC, 1,787; Jones-Onslow EMC, 3,561; Pee Dee EMC, 2,288; Pitt & Greene EMC, 1,117; Union EMC, 2,739, and Wake EMC, 1,257. The other EMCs have them too, but all hadn't reported their totals by press time.

It has been said good fences make good neighbors. Security lights do too. But not always.

There was a case of two neighbors who decided to share a security light. They had the light installed. Then they fell out, and neither wanted the light that stood between them.

HALE

Trading Post

The new storekeeper had been told that a lot of Indians came there to trade. What he hadn't been told was that most of them spoke English. When he noticed an Indian woman near the glove counter one day, seeking to be helpful, she asked, "Squaw needum gloves?" To which she replied, "No, thank you. I'm just waiting for someone." Then, eyes twinkling, "You needum learn English?"

Three for the Price of One

When triplets arrived at Timmy's house, the whole family was in a high state of excitement. "If you tell your teacher about this special event," the boy's father said, "I think she might give you the afternoon off."

Sure enough, the teacher let him off that afternoon. When Timmy's father asked, "What did the teacher say when you told her the big news?" The boy answered, "Oh, I just told her I had a new baby sister. I'm saving the other two for next week and the week after next."

Adam and Eve

While teaching Sunday School, I asked one little girl if she knew the story of Adam and Eve. "First God created Adam," she said, "then He looked at him and said, 'I think I can do better.' So, He created girls."

Of Another Species

The traveler from London joined the crowd at the ocean liner's rail to get his first glimpse of New York City's skyline.

"Take a good look," said the American at his elbow, pointing to the Statue of Liberty. "New York and Liberty. As American as the bison itself."

"Now, look 'ere mytey," exclaimed the Briton. "Don't tell me you Yanks clyme the bison for your own too!"

"Certainly!" retorted the American. "The bison is a species of the American buffalo."

"Blimey!" blurted the Briton. "And 'ere I was all these years thinking a bison was something you washed your 'ands in!"



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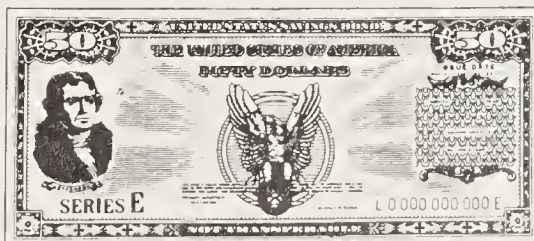


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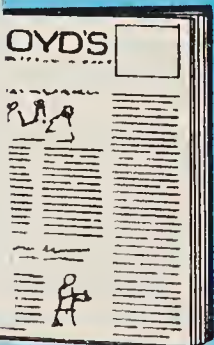


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